4 Altschuler E-5 (1959-1960) 1960
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ugly to hear, and that I must leave before he began his cure, but the other two assured him that I was a "good gringo." By this point, the three *brujos* were quite drunk, and unable to function. The father took the child back to the main house, where it died early the following morning.

It is felt that *brujos* can kill as well as cure, but except for one instance, concealed sorcery was never attributed to Cayapa *brujos*. The father of Pacomo of *Borbón* was a *brujo* who was killed because "he killed too many people." This was the only instance recorded and it was apparently done on an individual basis and not through the legal apparatus.

Government. The Spanish governmental nomenclature can be found with varying degrees of completeness in each of the four tribal sections. The list as noted by Barrett included the following: "Governador, secretario de la governación, taniente político, alcalde, comisário, capitán, sargento." (Barrett 1925:313). In 1960, the terms alcalde, comisário, and taniente político were apparently no longer in use, and no one knew of any individual who occupied any of these offices.

Today, as in 1909, there are apparently three

Porto Nemelo, with relatives of each man joining the fray. After order had been restored, the chief stated that the land belonged to Nemelo and that Boro was too young to have known what had happened earlier. Boro wanted Nemelo to pay twenty guilders for cutting his head in the brawl, but Nemelo refused on the grounds that Boro had started the argument. He did however, buy a half bottle of rum, which they consumed together. Both Boro and Nemelo are "family," but the manner of relationship is unknown.

Boundaries of land become well known with usage and may be disputed when the land is not used intensively. In either case, disputes may occur but are more apt to require settlement by a third party, if the boundaries are not well known.

A Negro official renders a Carib-type decision. After Santhi built a house on his land, he observed one day that Perdomo had planted bananas nearby. Santhi insisted that they had been planted on his land and, with his mother's brother, Reverion, called in Cristobal, the Negro inspector of the village of Queenmoss at that time. Cristobal decided that Perdomo should keep

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Antonio backsies his words by fighting. About 1959, Pedro José planted some calabash trees to mark the boundary between his land and the neighboring land of Antonito Ribi. One day, while working near the line, he spotted some cacao plants that had been planted on his side. He said nothing at the time, but some weeks later, during a wake given by Nalle at his daughter's death, Pedro José became drunk and inquired of the group at large, and of Antonito in particular, "Who planted the cacao?" Antonito admitted the act, and an argument began which soon developed into a general fight. Nalle stopped it after a while, stating that he did not want people to fight when he was sad over the death of his daughter. Pedro José wanted forty sucres damages for the blows to his eyes but Antonito, backed up by his mother, refused to pay and Pedro José left the wake with his daughter. Later he uprooted the cacao plants, but nothing more was ever done.

Although the uprooting of the cacao plants was an act of spite, Pedro José was justified, as the boundary was clear and well-known. Ordinarily, Antonito could have expected to profit from the labor he expended in planting the cacao, but by getting drunk,